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(22 - 28 June 1953)

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## SUMMARY

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Though emphasis on Sino-Soviet solidarity remains low, Soviet experts and methods continue to be stressed, with other Russification moves evident. Cadres are warned that Russians desigring Chinese constructions are impatient for the information promised them; the Sino-Soviet Aviation Company cuts its Moscow-Peking flying time; and, transfer of hundreds of Russian-trained Chinese-Changchun Railway workers to the Southwest shows expanding Soviet transportation control. Soviet delegates to the China Youth Congress hold special training sessions for youths, who are told to learn Soviet military science and are instructed in minority relations, suggesting Soviet orientation with respect to border area policies. The Youth Corps' position as a Party training ground is stressed, while the Party moves to correct its subordination to administrative offices and an apparent lack of respect among cadres.

Peking commiserates with Southeast Asian countries over losses caused by the China-trade embargo, but admits that Chinese manufacturers are short of rubber, with rubber shoes made in Tientsin "falling apart." Aluminum and vehicle shortages are cited, while people refuse to buy the shoddy textile products. Despite claims of basic construction progress, the machine industry admittedly is unable to meet demands.

Intra-Party conflict is suggested by orders to curtail or proceed with caution in Party membership drives. Apparently "informers' letters" have backfired, as writers now are warned to give their names and addresses. Shanghai apparently feels a great effort is needed to popularize its suppression of religious sects through exhibits, movies, rallies, and extravagant espionage charges, while arrests of persons refusing to register shows unmistakable resistance. Teachers and students are further relieved of acting as Party errand boys, possibly because of unsatisfactory performance, and limitations placed on election propaganda meetings offer new indications that meetings fail to increase Communist popularity. "Too many meetings" is listed among the "five excesses" causing peasant dissatisfaction, while reports of weed-choked fields and a tendency of farmers to withhold grain are further indications that the dissatisfaction is real. In Mao Tse-tung's native Hunan, cadres are afraid to take strong measures against the people, who have been resisting village officials and "beating up cadres."

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